

Washington, Oct. 10.—Fair tonight and Friday; light western winds.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR. Table with 24 columns for hours of the day and 2 rows for temperature.

KAISER QUILTS HIS THRONE, SAYS RUMOR

Washington and London Discredit Report Emanating From Stockholm

COUP D'ETAT LIKELY IF PEACE MOVE FAILS

Rome Advances Predict End of Hohenzollerns and Creation of Republic

MOVE FOR SEPARATION

Public Efforts Favoring Proclamation Dissolving Austria-Hungary Are Progressing

Persistent rumors are current in Stockholm that Kaiser Wilhelm has abdicated, says a dispatch from the Swedish capital today.

Reports are in circulation that a coup d'etat is likely in Germany in case the latest move for peace should fail, according to a Central News dispatch from Rome. The dispatch adds that the end of the rule of the Hohenzollerns and the possible establishment of a republic in Germany are predicted to follow the failure of the German peace effort.

From Berlin today came extracts from a message of the Kaiser to the German people, in which he is reported to have said:

"The will for defense must bend all separate views into one great unity in this grave hour. God grant us something of spirit in this war of liberation."

[There was no indication of when this outbreak was taken over in view of the Kaiser's reported abdication. The Berlin dispatch evidently had been delayed.]

In official circles in London the rumor from Stockholm is not credited. Rumors of the Kaiser's abdication or serious illness have been current in Europe at various times. Recently the Kaiser was said to be so ill that he was forced to cancel all engagements, and a few days later he was reported to be at Mannheim to make an address which was forced to take refuge in a cellar during an Allied air raid.

In Paris a rumor was current yesterday that Prince August would be designated to succeed the Kaiser. It was also reported that Ludendorff was virtually the Emperor and that the military was still in control of German affairs.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Press dispatches from Swedish sources reaching Washington early today said that there were widespread rumors in Stockholm that the Kaiser had abdicated. There was absolutely no confirmation of the report from any official source. Officials here were not inclined to credit it at least at present.

That the result of the present war will be the elimination of the Hohenzollern dynasty from German affairs is the conviction of the majority of the officials here. But they do not believe that events have as yet reached a crisis in the German empire. However, there is a strong feeling that the German internal situation are eagerly awaited.

Rumors without official substantiation in any form said today that General Ludendorff had suffered a temporary physical collapse and as a result had relinquished his command of the German army. This information came to the State Department from a neutral country.

Overtures by the Germans to the Czechs are reported in dispatches to the State Department. Only a vague account of the movement is given, but the Germans are making an effort to align them with the Teutonic peace program.

REICHSTAG ACCEPTS WILSON'S CONDITIONS

By the United Press

London, Oct. 10.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam reported today that the Reichstag had accepted the Government majority in the Reichstag on the war situation, the Government majority in the Reichstag on the war situation, the Government majority in the Reichstag on the war situation.

LIBERTY LOAN BUGLE CALLS "TO THE COLORS"

"Our allies have given millions of lives that this righteous war may be won; millions more are crippled.

"The war must be won. We are doing our part. Our men must have everything they need to win. This means money—vast sums. We have it and cannot invest it better than in Liberty Bonds. They are sound as the Government. In buying them we help our war.

"Unless we win our dead and those of our allies will have died in vain.

"Do your part; buy the bonds to the limit of your capacity and don't encourage the enemy by failing to buy. Each and all must give everything to win, even life itself, if necessary."

LIONARD WOOD.

3357 NEW GRIP CASES; 656 DROP IN 24 HOURS

Health Department Figures Show Substantial Decrease in Toll of Epidemic—Phipps Institute Now an Emergency Hospital

There was a substantial decrease in the number of new influenza cases reported today to the Board of Health for the last twenty-four hours.

The total of new cases reported was 3357. The aggregate for the preceding twenty-four hours was 4013, making a drop of 656.

The deaths in the last twenty-four hours numbered 514, of which 363 were due to influenza and 151 of pneumonia.

The new cases were distributed as follows: north of Market street, 1123; south of Market street, 1123; West Philadelphia, 839 and Germantown, 217.

Phipps Institute today was taken over by Health Director Krusen as an emergency hospital. The institute is affiliated with the University of Pennsylvania and is an important center for tuberculosis research work.

A second ambulance was placed in service today for sick patients by the emergency hospital. The Phipps Institute today was taken over by Health Director Krusen as an emergency hospital.

Male inmates of the House of Correction are being used to dig graves. The men work under guard. A plot of ground has been located to the city by the Woodward cemetery.

Coroner's Office Keeps Open. Coroner Knight today ordered that his office be kept open from 8:30 a. m. until 9 p. m. Frank Paul and George McKeever, deputy coroners, have been detailed for night duty. For the twenty-

four hours preceding noon today thirty-one deaths were reported to the Coroner's office.

Patrolman Thomas D. Trott, thirty-five years old, 6121 Beechwood street, who had been detailed to the Branchtown police station, died today from influenza. He had been ill only a few days.

Several horse-drawn ambulances were used to service because of the epidemic. The emergency hospital at Holmesburg, were supplied today by motor ambulances.

Plan For Home Services. A suggestion that prayers and supplications be offered up at 10:30 o'clock next Sunday morning at every home in Philadelphia has been made by the Philadelphia City Mission, 225 South Third street. Officials of the mission recommend for the proposed home service the singing a hymn, the reading of the fifty-first psalm, the offering of prayers that the epidemic be lifted and the reading of scripture lessons and prayers and meditation.

Many Calls for Nurses. Several hundred calls, chiefly for nurses, were received today within a few hours after the opening of a central aid bureau for influenza patients established by the Philadelphia Council of National Defense.

The bureau was reached by telephone by calling "Filibert 190, influenza." Calls for physicians are being referred to appropriate police stations, while ambulance calls are relayed to various hospitals.

The construction given by the Senator from Massachusetts cannot possibly serve any good public purpose, but, on the contrary may lead the German people and even some of our citizens who are not familiar with the facts to believe that the President of the United States had receded from the positions taken by him in his message to Congress on January 8, and in his speech delivered in New York, and that he is now unduly anxious to enter into peace negotiations with the Imperial German Government.

See Effect of Criticism. "The establishment of such a conviction in the minds of the German people and many of the citizens of the United States would weaken the enthusiasm and zeal of our people and would be detrimental to the spirit and vigor of our own armies and the armies of our allies in the field, and would tend to destroy the confidence of the world in the program of the United States, whose service is essential to a lasting and just peace.

The President did not enter into a discussion with the Imperial German Government. He expressly stated that he would not reply until the note was made more definite in certain particulars. He further pointedly asked whether the Imperial German Government was ready to accept its terms for lasting and just peace. If they answer in the affirmative and proceed immediately to carry out all of these conditions, the war will be won as fully and completely as it is possible to win it. If the answer is in the negative or equivocal, then the reply of the President will undoubtedly be only a repetition of a reference to the demands of the United States.

Not the First Time. Senator Pittman said this was not the first time that Senator Lodge had voiced his disapproval of the principles and methods pronounced by the President.

In the President's address to Congress on January 8 he laid down definitely and specifically a program for peace, and he stated the principles and points, he continued. "This program was agreed to and adopted by all of our allies, and it has the hearty approval of all of the neutral countries of the world. Yet it did not satisfy the Senator from Massachusetts. In the United States, upon whose duty it devolves to successfully conduct this war and bring about a lasting peace, would have its effect; but when that statesman, in the name of the United States, party in the United States and by virtue of that position in the United States, the minority leader on the great Foreign Relations Committee of the United States, becomes a matter of grave concern to all of the people of our country.

Says People Trust Woodrow Wilson. "This is but one of a hundred illustrations that might be made to prove the confidence of the people in the President in time of war. Our people do not distrust Woodrow Wilson. He is loved, trusted and respected not only by all the people of the United States, but by the suffering people of the warring countries of our Allies. He is recognized throughout the world today as the predominant statesman of the age.

I recognize and admire the statesmanship, learning and loyalty of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, but he has no right to be offended if I say to him that in the eyes of the man in the street, the President Woodrow Wilson. He will have his chance for a test in the coming election, but he cannot be removed from the office of the President of the United States by the policies of Woodrow Wilson and the policies of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

Two Army Men Die in Fire. Six Others Burned in Hospital Blaze at Colonia, N. J. Rahway, N. J., Oct. 10.—Two army officers were burned to death and six others were injured in a fire which broke out early today in the hospital at Colonia, N. J., where the army general hospital No. 4 of Colonia, N. J., is located.

Coal for homes and apartment buildings at the head of the preference list of the war industries board, and fuel for this purpose is being allotted before it is distributed for any other purpose. The utmost effort will be made to supply coal for residential purposes during the winter, even at the expense of closing down non-essential industries and non-war activities.

Wounded With Canadians. Ottawa, Oct. 10.—A Canadian overseas casualty list issued here contains the names of W. A. Fair, of Philadelphia, and C. J. Ott, of Scranton, Pa., among the wounded.

LODGE ATTACKED IN SENATE DEBATE ON WILSON'S NOTE

Pittman, of Nevada, Assails Massachusetts Colleague for Criticism

Americans Shatter Last Hostile Defense West of Meuse

4-MILE BREAK BY NEW ONRUSH

Mamele Fortifications Captured and Open Country Is Reached

WIPE OUT ARGONNE POCKET IN BIG PLUNGE

Germans Retreat in Center as Pershing Renews His Attack

By the United Press

With the American First Army, Oct. 10.

The Americans are through the Kriemhild line on a front of nearly four miles.

They have smashed the last organized German defenses in this region west of the Meuse and are advancing northward with only natural defenses between them and the Belgian frontier.

The Argonne pocket has been wiped out by the junction of French and Americans at Luncheon. The Americans are moving up through the forest with the engineers blazing the way through the woods and tangled masses of wire.

Heavy fighting is under way in the region of Romagne between the Meuse and the Argonne where the Germans are rushing in reinforcements and concentrating artillery.

The enemy is frantically re-entrenching the sides of his Argonne position, while withdrawing in the center.

By the Associated Press

With the American Forces North-west of Verdun, Oct. 10.—General Pershing's infantry today again went into action on the left wing of the Argonne front after a violent artillery bombardment lasted all night.

The attack follows yesterday's advance in which the main German line was pierced and 2000 prisoners captured.

The Germans are throwing in reserves on their left flank which now have been exposed near the Argonne pocket. The enemy also is endeavoring to withdraw his troops at other points so as to restore the line.

The American artillery on the right wing was active all night. The bombardment met with little reaction on the part of the Germans.

The center of the Americans are holding all the advance positions which they gained yesterday and are meeting with little enemy activity except for a barrage.

Early this morning the Germans laid down a harassing fire in the area to the rear of the American positions. During the night patrols operated preparatory to further infantry action today and the morning the entire front continued to be fairly active.

Fires have been burning on the east bank of the Meuse towards Harumont, north of the Argonne front, since the Argonne front was swept away the flanking fire which had previously rendered its capture so difficult.

Storm Mamele Defense. Complete reports show that the Mamele fortifications have been captured by the Americans. To do it the troops had to storm the formidable Hill 269, which was taken as early as 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Hill 263 was captured a half hour later. The advance here had been momentarily checked by wire resistance and the stiffest kind of machine-gun fire, but the Americans had a resolutely gone after their objective and the advance artillery firing had been so complete that nothing could stop them.

More than 1500 prisoners had been counted up to late in the afternoon. These were confined in the cages and were being coming in. From a strategic point of view the victory was more important than at first appeared. From just north of Romagne and east and west of the Meuse, the German army had troops there in nothing but level ground and no more serious enemy fortifications to encounter.

Ideal conditions for the Americans are in prospect, and the Germans have lost a large part of their strength—the tremendous fortifications and concrete pill boxes.

19-hour Bombardment. After an intense nineteen-hour bombardment, which nearly destroyed and shattered the German defenses, the American infantry began its advance at 1:28 o'clock. All along the front a heavy mist was hanging and aerial observers were unable to report for several hours whether the attack was a success or a failure.

The first reports that began to stream in before noon told of the success of the engineers, who were on the cover of Hill 269, which they declared they could hold against any German attack.

25,000 GERMANS IN FULL RETREAT IN PICARDY; U. S. SMASHES KRIEMHILD LINE

Cambrai Marks Climax of Long, Hard Campaign

Allies Fight Every Yard of Way to Capture City—Storm Strongest Lines Ever Made in War—Glorious Achievement

By PHILIP GIBBS

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With the British Armies, Oct. 10. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in darkness except for the light of stars, Canadians and English troops, pressing close from the north and south, joined hands in the chief square of Cambrai. Yesterday morning the enemy was in retreat behind their rear guards, and the whole city of Cambrai is in our hands, but since its capture successive exposures have reduced the town to ruins.

For a long distance south of Cambrai the German army is hard in flight, blowing up bridges and burning villages, and our troops are away eastward trying to keep touch with the enemy rear guards.

I went into Cambrai. As on that day, nearly three years ago when, I went first into Bapaume on a morning of history this entry into our newly captured town was the end of a long

plunge of war which had reached a victorious climax, and the journey I made up the long, straight road past Fontaine Notre Dame was full of interest and gave me a sense of drama beyond ordinary scenes of war, because to get to Cambrai our army has fought a long and hard fight since those days in November last when our men first came in sight of the city and then had to fall back again, and since last March when, under the weight of the German onslaught, they had to retreat almost as far back as Amiens, and Cambrai seemed then a world away.

But in two months to this very day they have not only fought their way back to their old front lines, but are now far into a country which was never ours before, and Cambrai itself is their prize, while the enemy, broken forever in his strength, is in hard retreat beyond.

Truly yesterday was a glorious day for British arms, and the honor of it goes to the private soldiers and the men of the front lines.

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Teutons Abandon Supplies as They Face Utter Rout

HAIG CLOSE TO LE CATEAU

American, British and French Troops Hot on Heels of Enemy

CRUSH KAISER'S FORCES ON FRONT OF 60 MILES

Drive Extended—Foe's Whole Line From Rheims North Collapsing

London, Oct. 10.

A quarter of a million Germans now are in full retreat between Cambrai and St. Quentin, as the American, British and French armies continue to sweep forward in rapid pursuit, hot on the heels of the disorganized enemy armies. At some points the advance has exceeded fifteen miles in two days.

The great Allied drive has been extended northward to the Lens front and General Foch's armies are plunging eastward on a sixty-mile front.

The whole German line from Rheims northward seems to be collapsing.

The Americans and British, pouring through the breach between St. Quentin and Cambrai, are now within two miles of the great German base at Le Cateau. Field Marshal Haig reports that the British captured Sallouennes and Noyeles.

Between Lens and the Scarpe the British also are advancing and are in touch with the Germans to the west of the line of Vitry-en-Artois, Assel-Lez-Equerchin and Roubaix.

The French have crossed the St. Quentin-Le Cateau railroad and have reached points well beyond. The railroads of the great German base at Le Cateau and the line of Vitry-en-Artois, Assel-Lez-Equerchin and Roubaix, which the Germans just north of St. Quentin could have escaped from the net thrown around them. This advance is a new step toward outflanking Le Cateau.

With the Anglo-American Forces, Southeast of Cambrai, Oct. 10. British and American forces continued to advance rapidly and are driving the demoralized Germans before them, according to all available reports on this front. The whole battle is on a field that was aflame throughout the night. Many fires have completely destroyed towns and farm houses.

With the British Armies in France, Oct. 10.—The Germans in the St. Quentin-Cambrai region, staggering under the impact of the combined British, French and American blows, appear to be on the verge of an utter rout.

The Allies have burst through the last of the organized German defenses along a front of a score of miles and have poured into the open country beyond.

The Germans are reported in wild retreat to the eastward, abandoning everything that would retard their flight. Allied cavalry is cutting and slashing at the enemy's heels, while our infantry is marching in the wake of the horsemen in column formation.

Additional advances of more than six miles at some points along the fifty-mile fighting front are reported since yesterday's renewed attack began. Bohain, Busigny, Clary, Cauchy, Fonsomme, Cauffry, Carrières, Fontaine Notre-Dame, Mareuil, Mesures-sur-Oise are reported to have fallen.

The British and Americans are reported on the outskirts of Le Cateau and approaching Solesmes. To the southward the French are bearing down on Elbeuf.

The Allied progress has been extended northward to the Scarpe, and our detachments are reported to have entered Vitry-en-Artois and Arleux, and to be headed for the great center of Douai.

Paris, Oct. 10.—French troops last night continued the pursuit of the Germans in the region east of St. Quentin. The War Office announced today. They have passed Fontaine-Notre-Dame and Beausort.

In fighting north of the Aisne in the Laon region, French pressure resulted in wresting the Plateau de Croix-Sans-Tete from the Germans, and the British captured a crossing at the Aisne Canal was effected in the region of Villers-en-Prayeres.

Attacking vigorously in the Champagne the French captured Liry, two miles west of Monthois.

MANY CAMBRAI BUILDINGS STANDING

By the Associated Press

St. Quentin Front, Oct. 9. (Delayed.) Last night the British and Americans had reached a point where it is certain that the German lines, which probably one day would be broken,

"To Conquer World." "On the one hand the Pan-Germans fall upon me, utterly failing to perceive in their wrath that with my interpretation of Christianity I am really endorsing their Germanic sword with which they are attacking the world."

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EXTRA POPULACE OF BRUGES REVOLTS; GERMANS KILL AND WOUND MANY

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10.—A revolt has broken out in Bruges, Belgium, the populace having risen against the attempts of the Germans to deport the civilians, according to Les Nouvelles.

German troops used their guns and killed or wounded numerous Belgians.

JAPANESE ADVANCING IN SIBERIA

TOKIO, Oct. 10.—Reporting military operations in Siberia an official statement issued today by the Japanese War Office says: "Cavalry and infantry pursuing the enemy from Zeya in the direction of Banbuki captured Iorakai and JoJomin on September 27."

LOAN IN DISTRICT LAGS STILL MORE

Only \$15,600,000 Subscribed in Last 24 Hours. \$3,000,000 Slump

NEED \$42,000,000 DAILY

The Philadelphia district has fallen far behind again in its drive for the fourth Liberty Loan. Yesterday, when nearly \$9,000,000 should have been subscribed to the loan, the district raised only \$15,600,000.

This drop in the total amount nearly \$2,000,000 lower than the total for the preceding twenty-four hours—has greatly increased the daily average in subscriptions it is now necessary for the district to maintain to gain its quota.

Philadelphia and the communities surrounding it must immediately strike a daily average of \$4,200,000 in subscriptions to the new loan. The quota of \$15,600,000 must be reached by the end of the campaign closes on October 12. The subscriptions received at the Third Federal Reserve Bank up to 10 o'clock this morning total only \$123,704,200.

Among the large subscriptions announced today were: The National Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, \$1,500,000 (additional); Atlantic Refining Company, \$400,000 (additional); Kurts Brothers, \$50,000.

All Not Recorded. Yesterday announcement was made that several large subscriptions obtained totaled more than \$12,000,000. It is apparent that all of these subscriptions have not been officially recorded at the Federal Reserve Bank. Otherwise the total amount announced at noon today as the total of subscriptions in the district would have been greater.

But even if every subscription obtained to date were officially totaled the district would not be up to schedule. If it were possible to announce the total of all the subscriptions secured in this section since the campaign started, that sum would not make up the \$158,255,150 that this district is behind. The campaign still lags.

Today, with the entire city gayly decorated with the colors of this nation and these allied with it in the fight against the Central Powers, the announcement was made that the loan had fallen further behind.

Philadelphia district must lead \$283,000,000 more to the Government. Fourth Liberty Bonds of that value must be sold before October 19, when the drive will end.

The city of Philadelphia must do much to force up the total. To date,

MAX SHOWN AS ARCH-HYPOCRITE

Letter He Wrote Reveals Real Meaning of "Sermon on Mount" Speech FOR BIG INDEMNITY

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

London, Oct. 10. A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Bern says:

"A letter in which Prince Max of Baden reveals himself in his true colors has come in my hands. After reading it no one will any longer be in doubt either as to the character of the man who wrote it or as to the reason why the Kaiser chose him for the role he now has to play.

"On December 14 last, at the time when many speeches were being delivered to stimulate the flagging morale of the hungry Germans, Prince Max made a speech about the Sermon on the Mount in the Chamber of Deputies at Baden. He said:

"Not hatred of our foe, but rather love of Germany, should be the soldier's true motive in fighting. The sword alone cannot overcome the moral of our foe. If the world is to be reconciled to the greatness of Germany's power, it must be taught to feel that behind our power stands not merely a nation, but a world conscience. True, the whole history of spiritual Germany's feelings of responsibility to humanity shines like a beacon. This is the sign we must inscribe on our standards. In this sign we shall conquer."

"About a month later, on January 12, Prince Max wrote the following letter to his cousin, Prince Alexander, of Hohenzollern, to interpret the meaning of his Sermon on the Mount speech:

"I am astonished at the various interpretations put on my speech in various quarters. The Swiss newspapers read into it a sort of opposition between the Hohenzollerns and the Zähringers (the Baden royal family). Have I manifested this? It is shown by the fact that the Kaiser—this is untrue—sent me a telegram congratulating me and calling my speech "a high feat."

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FOCH WILL HURRY GERMANY'S REPLY

Cambrai Victory Makes Marshal Favorite in Race With Max

ENEMY CANNOT HAGGLE

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

The great Allied victory around Cambrai makes it a race between Prince Max and Marshal Foch. Can the German Chancellor secure an armistice before the Allied commander-in-chief achieves a military decision? Time presses upon Prince Max. For that reason the prediction that Germany will be evasive and protract discussions is not well considered. As already said in these dispatches, Germany is acting under pressure of inevitable necessity. She cannot haggle long. Foch will not let her; neither will the Allies.

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